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Schlettwein, C. Viehzucht in den Tropen und Subtropen. Ills. *Kolon. Zeitschr.*, Vol. 13, 1912, No. 34, pp. 533-539, No. 35, pp. 571-573, No. 36, pp. 584-586, No. 38, pp. 613-614, No. 39, pp. 649-652, No. 41, pp. 682-685, No. 42, pp. 697-699.

Scofield, C. S. The Present Outlook for Irrigation Farming. *Yearbook Dept. of Agric.*, 1911, pp. 371-382.

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Banse, E. Die Isochronenkarte des Orients. Maps. *Mitt. kais. königl. Geogr. Gesell. in Wien*, Vol. 55, 1912, No. 3, pp. 127-145.

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NEW MAPS

Edited by the Assistant Editor

System Followed in Listing Maps.

Title. As on original, if possible. If lacking or incomplete, necessary matter enclosed in brackets.

Scale. Natural (unless otherwise on original). If no scale on original, approximate scale enclosed in brackets.

Coordinates. Approximate limiting coordinates of map given except when region explicitly defined by title. Where map-net lacking, coordinates, if possible of determination, given in brackets. All meridians referred to Greenwich. If map not oriented N., orientation given.

Colors. Number of tints of separate symbols, not number of color printings given. Black or basal color not considered a color.

Source. If map separately published, name of institution issuing it, place and date given. If a supplement, title of paper or book, author, periodical, volume, number, year and pages given.

Comment. Descriptive and critical. In brackets.

Regional Classification. Major political divisions the unit, as a rule, except for United States and Canada. Boundaries of continents according to Siever's *Länderkunde*, Kleine Ausgabe.

Maps issued by United States Government Bureaus

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

Atlantic Coast

Court House Point to Augusta, Kennebec River, Maine. 1:15,000. [Two maps:] (1) 44°19.8′ - 44°13.0′ N.; 69°48.0′ - 69°45.2′ W. (2) 44°13.3′ - 44°6.4′ N.; 69°47.3′ - 69°44.5′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 289. Oct. 1912. 25 cts.

Abagadasset Point to Court House Point, Kennebec River, Maine. 1:15,000. 44°6.8′ - 44°0.0′; 69°50.2′ - 69°44.5′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 288. Oct. 1912. 25 cts.

[Charts Nos. 289 and 288 are reduced from former Charts Nos. 316b and 316a, on the scale of 1:10,000, with the omission, however, of the valuable representation of culture, especially noticeable in the towns, Augusta, Hallowell, Farmingdale, Gardiner, etc.]

Cape Elizabeth to Kennebunkport, Maine. 1:80,000 43°35.6′ - 43°10.0′ N.; 70°36′ - 69°53′ W. Oriented N. 25° W. Chart No. 107a. Nov. 1912 20 cts.

Block Island Sound and Approaches, Rhode Island-Connecticut-New York. 1:80,000. 41°23′ - 40°40′ N.; 72°15′ - 71°28′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 1211. July 1912. 50 cts.

Cape May to Fenwick Island Light, New Jersey-Delaware. 1:80,000. 39°1′ - 38°27′ N.; 75°11′ - 74°20′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 1219. Aug. 1912. 50 cts.

Fenwick Island Light to Chincoteague Inlet, Maryland and Virginia. 1:80,000. 38°29′ - 37°48′ N.; 75°27′ - 74°43′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 1220. Oct. 1912. 50 cts.

Chincoteague Inlet to Hog Island Light, Virginia. 1:80,000. 37°56′ - 37°23′ N.; 75°50′ - 74°55′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 1221. July 1912. 50 cts.

Wolf Trap to Smith Point, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. 1:80,000. 37°56′ - 37°23′ N.; 76°31′ - 75°39′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 1223. Oct. 1912. 50 cts.

[In part replaces former Chart No. 132.]

Pacific Coast

Southern part [of] Cook Inlet, South Coast [of] Alaska. [Mercator's projection: mean meridional scale 1:200,000.] 60°16′ - 58°50′ N.; 154°22′ - 150°48′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 8554. Sept. 1912. 50 cts.

[Chart of northern part of Cook Inlet listed under "Pacific Coast" (first entry), *Bull.,* Vol. 44, 1912, p. 636.]

Dolgoi Island to Deer Island, Alaska Peninsula. 1:80,000. 55°19.0′ - 54°49.5′ N.; 162°44′ - 161°38′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 8703. Oct. 1912. 50 cts.

Hawaiian Islands

Oahu to Niihau. [Mercator's projection: mean meridional scale 1:250,000.] 22°40′ - 20°56′ N.; 160°34′ - 158°6′ W. 1 color. Chart No. 4117. Aug. 1912. 50 cts.

[Shows Kauai and Niihau Islands, not included hitherto on the charts of the Survey.]

Philippine Islands

Verde Island Passage, West Coast of Luzon. [Mercator's projection: mean meridional scale 1:132,000.] 14°15′ - 13°24′ N.; 120°23′ - 121°26′ E. 1 color. Chart No. 4214. Aug. 1912. 50 cts.

Lamon Bay and Polillo Island, East Coast of Luzon. [Mercator's projection: mean meridional scale 1:200,000.] 15°15′ - 13°53′ N.; 121°25′ - 123°0′ E. 1 color. Chart No. 4226. July 1912. 50 cts.

NORTH AMERICA.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES. Map Showing Papago Rancherias, Present and Past. By Carl Lumholtz. Drawn by A. Briesemeister. [1:1,000,000.] 33⅕° - 29½° N.; 115⅙° - 110 ⅚° W. Accompanies, in pocket, "New Trails in Mexico" by C. Lumholtz, New York, 1912.

[A map supplementary to the listed under "United States-Mexico" in *Bull.,* Vol. 44, 1912, p. 797. It distinguishes between rancherias, *temporales* (summer rancherias), abandoned rancherias and former camps of the Sand Papago Indians. Outlines of sierras shown.]

MEXICO-UNITED STATES. (a) Sketch Map of part of Sonora and Arizona to illustrate the paper by Dr. Carl Lumholtz. 1:2,000,000. 33⅔° - 30° N.; 115⅖° - 110° W. 1 color. With inset, 1:60,000,000, showing location of main map.

(b) Sketch Map of Part of Sonora and Arizona to illustrate the paper by I. N. Dracopoli, F.R.G.S. 1:3,000,000. 33⅔° - 30½° N.; 115⅖° - 110° W.

Accompany, map (a) as a supplement and map (b) on p. 513, "The Sonora Desert, Mexico," by C. Lumholtz and I. N. Dracopoli, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 5, 1912, pp. 503-511 and 511-518, respectively.

[Map (a) deals with same region and same expedition as the map from Dr. Lumholtz's "New Trails in Mexico" (listed under "United States—Mexico" in *Bull.,* Vol. 44, 1912, p. 797), without, however, being so complete or so accurate. Map (b) similar to that listed under "Mexico" in *Bull.,* Vol. 44, 1912, p. 316. For other representations of this region see also the maps facing pp. 22 and 110 of "Camp-Fires on Desert and Lava" by W. T. Hornaday, New York, 1908.]

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINA—CHILE. Sketch Map to Illustrate the Paper on "Recent Surveys in Northern Patagonia" by Bailey Willis, 1912. 1 : 6,000,000. 38° - 44° S.; 75° - 61° W. Accompanies, on p. 609, paper as indicated, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 6, 1912, pp. 607-615.

[Embraces the territory to be opened up by the proposed second trans-Andine railroad from Port San Antonio at the head of the Gulf of San Matias (40¾° S.) to Valdivia, Chile, for which the surveys are being made under the direction of Bailey Willis of the U. S. Geological Survey by an Argentine commission which, in keeping with an historical analogy, may not inappropriately be termed the Forty-First Parallel Survey of South America.]

CURAÇAO. Kaart van het Stadsdistrict van het eiland Curaçao. In 1909 opgenomen door J.V.D. Werbata. 1 : 5,000. [12°6′ N. and 68°57′ W.] 5 colors. (Departement van Openbare Werken, Curaço). In two sheets.

[Excellent plan of Willemstad showing the built-up area of the town, distinction being made between stone and wooden houses. Relief in contours; interval 5 meters.]

AFRICA

ABYSSINIA. Routes in South-Western Abyssinia from Plane-table and Prismatic Compass Traverses by George Montandon, M.D. 1910-11. 1 : 750,000. 9°3′ - 6°30′ N.; 34°28′ - 38°52′ E. 3 colors. With two insets: (1) Plan of Gore. 1 : 50,000. [8°9′ N. and 35°32′ E.] 2 colors. (2) [Map of northeastern Africa showing Dr. Montandon's route.] 1 : 12,000,000. 16° N. - 0°; 28° - 52° E. 3 colors. Accompanies "A Journey in South-Western Abyssinia" by G. Montandon, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 4, 1912, pp. 372-391.

[Valuable route survey of the hitherto little known southwestern portion of the Ethiopian Plateau draining into Lake Rudolf and the Sobat River. Drainage in blue, relief in approximate contours in brown (interval 500 ft.) and route in red.]

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, ETC. Sketch of the Pibor River to illustrate the papers by Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E., and Capt. H. H. Kelly, R.E. 1 : 3,000,000. 8¾° - 4° N.; 31½° - 34½° E. Accompanies, on p. 489, "The Pibor River" by H. D. Pearson and H. H. Kelly, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 5, 1912, pp. 486-501.

[Results of a military reconnaissance in the hitherto little-known region between the Bahr el Jebel and the upper tributaries of the Sobat River, adjacent to that shown on the map listed under "Abyssinia".]

MOROCCO. Die Verbindungen zwischen Fes, Taza und dem Wadi Muluya. Entworfen von M. Hübner. 1 : 1,250,000. [34°42′ - 33°48′ N.; 5°5′ - 2°48′ W.] Accompanies, on p. 182, "Die Verbindung vom Wadi Muluya nach Taza" by M. Hübner, *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 28, II, Sept. 1912, pp. 181-184.

MOROCCO. (a) Der französische Stützpunkt Colomb-Béchar, der Endpunkt der westalgerischen Grenzbahn. 1 : 100,000. [31°37′ N.; 2°13′ W.]

(b) Die Oase Bu-Denib, äusserster französischer Posten gegen den Hohen Atlas. 1 : 36,000. [32°0′ N. and 3°40′ W.]

(c) Die Verbindungswege zwischen der Schauja und der Oase Bu-Denib im Girtal. 1 : 3,500,000. [33°10′ - 31°45′ N.; 7°20′ - 3°40′ W.]

Accompany, on pp. 55, 56 and 57, "Die Verbindung vom Wadi Muluya zum Umer Rbia in Marokko" by Hübner, *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 58, II, July, 1912, pp. 55-58.

TRIPOLI. Sketch Map Showing the route followed by M. Georges Rémond in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. 1912. 1 : 7,500,000. 34° - 27⅓° N.; 10° - 26° E. Accompanies, on p. 535, note on "A Recent Journey in Tripoli and Cyrenaica", *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 5, 1912, pp. 532-537.

[Journey led along the whole length of the seaboard of Tripoli from the Tunisian to the Egyptian frontier, a stretch which, it is believed, has been covered in its entirety by no traveler since Barth (1846).]

WEST AFRICA. The "African World" Map of West Africa. By Alexander Gross. [1 : 6,000,000.] 16°30′ - 2°0′ N.; 17°0′ W. - 17°30′ E. 5 colors. "Geographia" Designing & Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Strand, London, [1911.]

["Situation" only. Compiled for "Colonial West Africa" guide book of Elder Dempster S. S. Co.]

ASIA

China. Major G. Pereira's route to the Labrang Monastery. 1:4,000,000. 37° - 34½° N.; 100° - 104⅓° E. With inset, 1:32,000,000, showing location of main map. Accompanies, on p. 417, "A Visit to Labrang Monastery, South-West Kan-su, North-West China" by G. Pereira, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 4, 1912, pp. 415-420.

Chinese Empire, etc. Central Asia: Sketch Map Showing the Route from Kashgar to Kowlun followed by Cecil Clementi, M. A., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 1907-08. Accompanies "Positions Determined by Mr. Cecil Clementi on his Journey from Kashgar to Hongkong," *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 6, 1912, pp. 624-628.

[Shows the location of the greater number of a remarkable series of about 140 determinations of latitude and longitude made from July, 1907, to March, 1908, on a journey of about 4,000 miles from Kashgar to Hongkong along the northern edge of the Tarim Basin and the northeastern face of the Nanshan Range to the Hoang-ho at Lanchu, thence south across the Tsin-Ling-Shan and along the western rim of the Red Basin to Su-Chau on the Yang-tze-Kiang, down the latter to Chung-king and thence southeast to Hongkong. The positions determined are most numerous in the vicinity of the Bogdo-ola Range and in crossing the ranges between the Hoang-ho and the Red Basin. The figures of the principal positions are given in the text on pp. 626-627 and on p. 50 of this number of the *Bull.*]

Indo-China. Das südliche Indochina. Nach eigenen Forschungen gezeichnet von Henri Maître. 1:1,000,000. 15°15′ - 10°55′ N.; 105°40′ - 109°30′ E. 2 colors. Taf. 41, "Das südliche Indochina" (first part) by H. Maître, *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 58, II, Nov., 1912, pp. 266-270.

[Valuable map based on a great number of the author's route surveys. The hydrography of the Central Plateau between the Mekong and the China Sea is shown very fully. Distinction is made between mountainous country and lowlands. Few towns shown.]

Japan. Japan to illustrate the paper by Ellen Churchill Semple. 1:5,000,000. 46° - 30° N.; 128° - 147°E. 7 colors. With inset: Part of Kotsuke & Shimotsuke Provinces. 1:500,000. 36°55′ - 36°30′ N., 139° - 140° E. 2 colors. Accompanies "Influence of Geographical Conditions upon Japanese Agriculture" by E. C. Semple, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 6, 1912, pp. 589-607.

[A hypsometric map in five colors showing the contours of 0, 300, 1,500, 3,000 and 6,000 feet, based on the Topographical Map of the Japanese Empire, 1:1,000,000, published by the Geological Survey of Japan. On the inset relief is represented by shading.]

Pamir. Karte des Pamir von Arved v. Schultz. Auf Grund der russischen Karte in 1:420,000 unter der Benutzung der neuesten Quellen und nach eigenen Aufnahmen entworfen. 1:750,000. 39°50′ - 36°32′ N.; 71°25′ - 75°55′E. 7 colors. Taf. 28, "Bericht über den bisherigen Verlauf meiner Pamirexpedition 1911/12" (first part) by A. v. Schultz, *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 58, II, Oct., 1912, pp. 190-193.

[Valuable compilation of all available material supplemented by the author's own surveys. Drainage in blue, relief in brown shading. Distinction is made between three grades of roads, and there are separate symbols for summer and winter settlements, forts, posts, telegraph stations, mines, inns, market towns, ruins, cemeteries and passes. Moraine topography on the northern slope of the Trans-Alai Range shown.]

Turkey in Asia. Die Anschlussbahn von Alexandrette an die Bagdadbahn. 1:400,000. [37°7′ - 36°35′ N.; 36°3′ - 36°15′ E.] Accompanies note on "Die Zweiglinie der Bagdadbahn von Topra Kale nach Alexandrette" by A. Janke, *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 58, II, Sept., 1912, p. 184.

Turkey in Asia. Lower Mesopotamia from Surveys made under the Direction of Sir William Willcocks, K. C. M. G. 1909-1911. 1:500,000. 34°8′ - 31°32′ N.; 42°50′ - 46°6′ E. 3 colors. With inset: Continuation of R. Tigris to the

North on same scale. 35°0′ - 34°4′ N.; 43°28′ - 44°13′ E. 2 colors. Accompanies "Sir William Willcock's Survey in Mesopotamia" by H. G. Lyons, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 40, No. 5 1912, pp. 501-503.

[Valuable map based on Plan No. 2 of Sir W. Willcock's Report on the Irrigation of Mesopotamia. The numerous elevations furnished by the great number of level lines run have been changed from the metric values of the original into feet, and contours have been drawn at an interval of 10 ft. See also map listed under "Turkey in Asia" (second entry), *Bull.*, Vol. 44, 1912, p. 937.]

EUROPE

BALKAN PENINSULA. Serbisch-montenegrinisch-türkischer Kriegsschauplatz. 1 : 1,000,000. 45⅖° - 41¼° N.; 17⅔° - 22¾° E. 8 colors. Taf. 47, "Der türkisch-serbische Kriegsschauplatz" by O. Kreutzbruck v. Lilienfels, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, II, Nov., 1912, pp. 302-307.

[Photographic enlargement of part of Sheet 51 of Stieler's Handatlas. Fortifications and railroads emphasized by overprint in red.]

ENGLAND. (a) [Four maps of the lower Tyne (55° N. and 1½° W.) reproduced from old maps:] (1) Chart of the Tyne, 1670. [1 : 87,000.] (2) Chart of the Tyne, 1705. [1 : 84,000.] (3) Plan of Collieries of Tyne and Wear in 1787, Showing Wagonways. [1 : 200,000.] (4) Chart of the Tyne, 1853. [1 : 95,000.]

(b) [Three sketch maps of the lower Tyne district entitled:] (1) River Tyne at Newcastle. [1 : 40,000.] [50°57′ N. and 1°40′ W.] (2) Distribution of Population and Industries. [1 : 285,000.] [55°4′ - 54°50′ N.; 1°18′ - 1°50′ W.] (3) Strategic Road Map. [1 : 1,340,000.] [55°40′ - 54°40′ N.; 3°30′ - 1°15′ W.]

(c) River Tyne from Admiralty Charts. 1909. 1 : 50,000. [55°2′ - 54°57′ N.; 1°40′ - 1°22′ W.]

Accompany: maps listed under (a) on pp. 471, 473, 475 and 477, respectively; maps listed under (b), on pp. 479, 480 and 481, respectively, and map (c) as separate plate, "The Tyne" by A. J. Sargent, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 40, No. 5, 1912, pp. 469-486.

[Map (b$_1$) shows relief by altitude layers in gray and distinguishes between passenger and mineral railroad lines. Map (c) also shows mineral railways separately and distinguishes between depths under and over 30 feet in the bed of the lower Tyne.]

GERMANY. Volksdichte des Regierungsbezirkes Arnsberg 1910. Mit Benutzung eines Gemeindekartogramss 1 : 100,000 gezeichnet von Karl Closterhalfen. 1 : 500,000. 51°50′ - 50°37′ N.; 4°18′ - 6°55′ E. 9 colors. Taf. 37, "Die Kartographische Darstellung der Volksdichte" by K. Closterhalfen, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, II, Nov., 1912, pp. 257-259.

[Nine degrees of density shown; seven symbols used to differentiate cities according to size.]

ICELAND. Die Durchquerungen von Island durch die J. P. Kochsche Expedition. 1 : 2,300,000. 66° - 63⅞° N.; 19¼° - 15° W. Accompanies, on p. 186, "Die dänische Expedition nach Königin-Luise-Land und quer über das nordgrönländische Inlandeis 1912/13. I: Die Reise durch Island 1912" by J. P. Koch, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, II, Oct., 1912, pp. 185-189.

ITALY. (a) Eruptionskegel des Vesuv. Aufgenommen und gezeichnet im August 1911 unter Benutzung der italienischen von Fiechter aufgenommenen Generalstabskarte von Alfredo Castiglione im Auftrag und unter Leitung von Immanuel Friedlaender, Neapel. 1 : 10,000. 40°49′ N. and 14°29′ E.

(b) Der Krater des Vesuv. Aufgenommen im August 1911 vom Topographen Alfredo Castiglione im Auftrag und unter Leitung von Immanuel Friedlaender. 1 : 2,500.

[Detailed maps of the cone and of the crater of Vesuvius showing the changes brought about by the eruption of 1906. Relief represented by contours and hachures, supplemented by excellent rock shading.]

SCOTLAND. Bartholomew's "Half-Inch to Mile" Map of Scotland. New Series. 1 :126,720. (1) Sheet 9: Berwick & Haddington. 56°10′ - 55°35′ N.;

3°25′ - 1°58′ W. 12 colors. (2) Sheet 21: Inverness & Spey. 57°44′ - 57°11′ N.; 4°30′ - 3°3′ W. 14 colors. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh.

[Two sheets of a new edition of the well-known half-inch-to-the-mile map of the British Isles with hypsometric coloring referred to under "England" in the *Bull.,* Vol. 43, 1911, p. 958.]

POLAR

ANTARCTIC. Sketch Map of the "Aurora" during the 1st Year of Australasian Antarctic Epedition under Dr. Mawson. Prepared by P. Gray, Navigating Officer of the "Aurora" under the direction of Capt. Davis. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:48,000,000.] 54° - 72° S.; 89° - 175° E. Accompanies, on p. 448, note on "Dr. Mawson's Expedition", *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 4, 1912, p. 447.

GREENLAND SEA. Fahrt der "Godthaab" nach Ostgrönland. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:30,000,000.] 77° - 63° N.; 25° W. - 0°. Accompanies, on p. 158, note on "Hauptm. J. P. Kochs geplante Durchquerung von Nordgrönland", *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 58, II, Sept., 1912, pp. 157-158.

[Shows route of the *Godthaab.*]

WORLD AND LARGER PARTS.

WORLD. [Eight maps of the world on Mollweide's projection, entitled:] (1) Mean Annual Temperature. [1:315,000,000.] (2) Thermal Belts. [1:315,000,000.] (3) Temperature Belts (Isotherms of Warmest and Coldest Months Calculated for Sea-Level). [1:170,000,000.] (4) Actual Temperatures, January. [1:245,000,000.] (5) Actual Temperatures, July. [1:245,000,000.] (6) The Chief Thermal Regions of the World. [1:245,000,000.] (7) [Distribution of temperature according to number of months over 10° C.] [1:170,000,000]. (8) Thermal Regions. [1:196,000,000.] Accompany, as Figs. 1 to 8, on pp. 519-523 and 525-527, respectively, "The Thermal Regions of the Globe" by A. J. Herbertson, *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 40, No. 5, 1912, pp. 518-532.

[Highly valuable maps illustrating a new method in delimiting temperature regions—a preliminary study in Dr. Herbertson's investigation of the natural regions of the world and their boundaries, based on the consideration of all the geographical factors involved.

Fig. 1 is one of the usual type of temperature zone maps showing a selected number of mean annual isotherms, in this case, 0°, 10° and 20° C. Fig. 2 is a reproduction on Mollweide's projection of Supan's temperature zones as defined by the mean annual isotherm of 20° C. and the isotherm of 10° C. for the warmest month. Fig. 3 is a map already published by Dr. Herbertson on which the 0°, 10° and 20° C. isotherms for Jan. and July have been superimposed.

The new method is exemplified by the remaining figures. Figs. 4 and 5 show the land areas enclosed by the 0°, 10° and 20° C. isotherms for Jan. and July, *not* reduced to sea level. For comparison the same isotherms, reduced to sea level, are shown both for land and sea. The actual temperature lines for Jan. and July are superimposed upon each other on Fig. 6 and the ten thermal regions enclosed by them are designated (1) cold at all seasons, (2) cool at all seasons, (3) cool summers, cold winters, (4) warm summers, cold winters, (5) warm summers, cool winters, (6) hot summers, cold winters, (7) hot summers, cool winters, (8) hot summers, warm winters, (9) warm at all seasons, (10) hot at all seasons. Another climatological element is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 which show the distribution of temperature according to the number of months in which certain temperatures prevail. Here again actual temperatures are used, not reduced to sea level. Fig. 7 shows the number of months with temperatures above 10° C. Fig. 8 shows the number of months with temperatures (1) over 10° and under 0° C. and (2) over 20° C. and under 0° C., using seven gradations in each scale. Thus, for instance, the Gulf coast of the United States is shown to have 7 to 8 months over 20° and no month under 0° C., and the greater part of the Archean "shield" of Canada, 1 to 3 months over 10° C. and 6 or more months under 0° C.

The manner of reproduction of Figs. 4, 5 and 6 unfortunately does not insure the legibility of these important maps. These are, however, accessible as colored wall maps published by the Oxford University Press.]